

Jay's Nurse to Swear "Leeds" Was Stillman

Doctor Who Attended Boy's Mother at Birth and Her Chauffeur Also Said To Be Ready to Name Banker

Together at Week Ends

Appeared in Silk Pajamas To Get Breakfast for Two, Attendant Declares

The testimony of a trained nurse and of a chauffeur who were employed by Mrs. Florence Lawler Leeds has been added to the accumulation of material with which the defense for Mrs. Anne Urquhart Stillman proposes to confront James A. Stillman when her side of the financier's suit for divorce is presented before Referee Daniel J. Gleason at Poughkeepsie. The physician who attended Mrs. Leeds when Jay Ward Leeds was born will swear that the man who posed as Mr. Leeds at that time was Mr. Stillman. The information furnished by these three witnesses is regarded as strengthening links in the chain of evidence now in the possession of the defense.

The nurse, who is a graduate of St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa, Ont., will testify to domestic scenes between Mrs. Leeds and Mr. Stillman. She will recall that on different occasions she saw the banker emerging from Mrs. Leeds' bedroom at 64 East Eighty-third Street in his pajamas and dressing gown, and that he sometimes prepared a breakfast of coffee and rolls for two which he carried back to the room.

Identifies "Leeds" as Stillman
The nurse describes the apartment as consisting of a nursery in which she and the little boy slept, a room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, a living room, kitchen, dining room, maid's room and bath. She has identified the "Mr. Leeds" who was constantly at the apartment as Mr. Stillman. He usually arrived about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and always talked to the baby. He frequently would watch Jay eat his supper and Mrs. Leeds, in speaking to the child always referred to "Mr. Leeds" as "Daddy," according to the nurse.

"Mr. Leeds" was in the habit of passing Saturday night at the apartment during the five-week period in March and April, 1920, when the care of Jay, she says. It was on Sunday mornings that the domestic scenes were enacted when Mr. Stillman appeared in "silk pajamas to get the coffee and rolls."

The nurse will swear that she has been in the bedroom occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Leeds when Mrs. Leeds was being up and dressed by Mr. Leeds in pajamas and dressing gown. She will also recall an occasion when she returned without her latch key, rang up the apartment and was answered on the phone by "Mr. Leeds," who, clad in pajamas, admitted her. She will also recall an occasion when she returned without her latch key, rang up the apartment and was answered on the phone by "Mr. Leeds," who, clad in pajamas, admitted her.

The other witness who has just come to light, and whose testimony is considered of importance is a chauffeur employed by Mrs. Leeds from December, 1920, until January 1, 1921. At that time she was staying at the Plaza Hotel. On one occasion, according to the chauffeur's statements, he carried her to the sitting room and turned him over to Mrs. Leeds. The child was referred to by Mrs. Leeds as her "baby boy."

Drove Her to Park Avenue Home
The chauffeur will testify that he took Mrs. Leeds out in a landaulet almost every day, and that he would pick her up at the Plaza Hotel and drive her to the shops. He will swear to having driven her on several occasions to the 4000 apartment at 969 Park Avenue, said to have been given her by Mr. Stillman.

Several times he saw Mrs. Leeds come out of the Plaza Hotel with a man he identifies as Mr. Stillman, the chauffeur will testify. He saw her continually taking them to restaurants and theaters during the period he was employed by the ex-chorus girl.

The physician who attended Mrs. Leeds when Jay was born has identified the man known to him as F. H. Leeds as James A. Stillman. He will testify that "Mr. Leeds" posed as the father of the child. He was under the impression that he was "a dollar a year" working for the Federal government.

Wife's Lawyer Back From Canada
Charles G. Wallace, of Yonkers, a lawyer, who was in Canada in the instance of Mrs. Stillman, returned last night. It is known that he conferred with Fred Beauvais, Indian guide, named by Mr. Stillman as co-respondent and the father of Guy Stillman.

It was denied that the purpose of his trip was to arrange for Beauvais to come to Poughkeepsie to face Stillman next Wednesday, when the hearings open before Referee Daniel J. Gleason. Mr. Wallace interviewed others besides Beauvais, and several of these persons are expected to come to Poughkeepsie in an effort to refute the "ladder and keyhole" witnesses who testified to seeing Fred Beauvais in Mrs. Stillman's room in a hotel near the Stillman hunting lodge at Grand Anse, Quebec.

Arthur Beauvais, brother of Fred, will be present at the opening of the defense to interpret French-Canadian witnesses.

Mr. Wallace reported last night to John P. Brennan, chief counsel for Mrs. Stillman, and it was said that John I. Smith, of the firm of Stanchfield & Smith, was told of the results of Mr. Wallace's trip to Canada. Mr. Smith was engaged yesterday in comforting friends and relatives of the late John B. Stanchfield, who served as directing attorney for Mrs. Stillman until his health made further activity on his part impossible.

James Brown Potter, father of Mrs. Stillman, will be in court with his daughter when the hearings reopen. It is hardly probable that baby Guy will be brought into court at any session except the one at which Mr. Stillman is expected to make his appearance to be cross-examined by John E. Mack, Jr., guardian. Mr. Mack will ask Mr. Stillman questions concerning his relations with his wife during a period of time prior to the birth of Guy.

Elder Mrs. Stillman May Testify
There is a possibility that Mrs. James Stillman, mother of James A. Stillman, will be called as a witness. If the testimony is allowed by the referee she may be called upon to tell of the disposition of her son and his attitude toward her.

thority to be in Europe. The defense says it will not make an effort to locate her as her presence is not considered necessary to prove Mrs. Stillman's case. Mr. Stillman is not expected to call her as a witness and if Mrs. Stillman's attorneys summoned her they would be bound by whatever she said, and she could be cross-examined only by Mr. Mack, as guardian for Guy.

The defense expects to be able to prove its charges that Mr. Stillman is the father of Jay Leeds, three-year-old son of the former show girl.

Policeman's Jaw Broken
At Put-and-Take Party

And Michael Heffernan, Toddler Topper, Will Be Tried After Leaving Hospital

Twenty men gathered in front of 544 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday watching the spinning of a toddler-top and the fascinating possibilities of "put and take," resented the intrusion of Patrolman Frank Reilly, of the West Forty-seventh Street police station to such an extent that they left their game and set upon the law's representative. A fight ensued. A crowd gathered. More policemen came.

When Reilly approached the group of toddler-toppers none paid any attention to him. Singling out Michael Heffernan, thirty-two years old, the policeman informed him that he was under arrest.

"Gwan! Lemme be!" growled Heffernan. And, according to Reilly, he said other things. The policeman seized the player. Then Heffernan, a report reads, swung his right upon Reilly, and the knocking him down. The other top-spinners immediately piled on top of Reilly.

Placing himself out of the scrimmage the policeman drew his revolver and fired two shots, at the same time backing Heffernan against a wall. Two policemen appeared, revolvers in hand, dispersing the put-and-take party. Heffernan was treated by Dr. Bonnyman, of Flower Hospital, for contusions and abrasion. Reilly's jaw was broken.

Brooklyn Jurors

Come Down Hard On Liquor Sellers

Percentage of Indictments Takes Sudden Jump, but Leniency Is Still Shown Hip and Home Offenders

Indictments on charges of violations of the Mullan-Gage law by the grand jury in Kings County increased during the week just closed from 10 to 25 per cent.

In all cases presented prior to this week only ten indictments were recorded out of each 100 brought before the jury. Surprise was expressed by district attorneys when it was learned that during the last week twenty-five indictments had been returned out of 101 cases presented.

The percentage of indictments is now the same as being returned by the extraordinary grand jury serving the County of New York. The cause of the increase apparently is a new determination on the part of the Brooklyn jury to smother professional liquor sellers. No indictments have been returned in "hip" cases or in cases where liquor has been found in homes, but the jury is now acting against all former saloon keepers who have in any way continued in the trade in violation of the law.

The jury in no case has shown a disposition to indict where police have made seizure and seizure without proper warrant. Many convictions on evidence obtained without search warrant have been returned in Manhattan, however.

Schvartze Goldstein, seventy years old, a Rumanian, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with selling two glasses of wine in violation of the state liquor law. He told the jury he was a rabbi and had come to sell sacramental wine to his congregation. He could not, however, recall the location of his congregation, and the police told him his "congregation" in the basement of 182 Orchard Street, looked more like a grog shop. He was held in \$500 bail.

Five persons were arraigned in Tombs Court on charges of violation of the Mullan-Gage law. They were held in \$500 each for examination Tuesday.

Bedtime Stories

The Great Surprise of Farmer Brown's Boy

By Thornton W. Burgess

Always give in to your wife If you want a peaceful life.

—Mr. Wren.

Having made up his mind that it was quite useless to argue with Jenny Wren, and that, as usual, she would have her way, Mr. Wren settled down to work. Perhaps Jenny was right. That old cow might make a good place for a home after all. If it didn't, he could say "I told you so," and this would be worth all the work of helping build that nest. It wasn't often he would say that to Jenny.

So Mr. Wren settled down to work, stopping only to sing. He just had to sing, in spite of the fact that Jenny said some sharp things about waging time. Jenny herself was very busy small person. The way she found small twigs and straws and carried them into the sleeve of that old coat hanging from a hook in Farmer Brown's doorway showed that she intended to make up for the being late in coming up from the South and to get to housekeeping as soon as possible. Mr. Wren was ashamed to do less than his best. So he worked and sang and shook his head doubtfully, and the mass of sticks and straws in the sleeve of that old coat grew astonishingly fast.

"Well, I did see something," said he under his breath. "Now I wonder what Jenny Wren can be doing in that old coat."

Just then Mr. Wren arrived with a small stick. When he saw Farmer Brown's boy he was up and he dropped it. Jenny Wren promptly flew down, picked it up and even with this in her bill managed to scold Mr. Wren for his carelessness as she took it into that sleeve from which she had popped out a minute before.

Farmer Brown's boy gave a long, low whistle. "Well, of all things!" he exclaimed, and the look of surprise on his face was funny to see. "Of all things! As sure as I'm alive, those Wrens are building a nest in my old coat! I've heard of such a thing, but I never expected to see it with my own eyes."

Then Farmer Brown's boy began to chuckle. He turned and went into the house. "Mother," said he, "that old coat has been taken."

Dry's Warned Extreme Laws Imperil Cause

Prohibition Being Overdone, Says Vanburen, Retiring Counsel to Commissioner, in Review

Fears Popular Reaction

Abusive Restrictions of Personal Liberty Will Stir Indignation, He Asserts

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Prohibition enforcement is being overdone, and if prohibition is to succeed further curtailment of personal liberty must be avoided and abusive and ruthless restrictions must not be attempted, according to Alfred D. Vanburen, of Kingston, N. Y., who has resigned as chief counsel to the Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

Mr. Vanburen deplores the movement for more drastic legislation and the further encroachment upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution in the pursuit of lawful occupations. He fears that this will cause increasing resentment and indignation, that respect for the law will be lost and the entire situation thrown open to judicial intervention and review.

"There can be no doubt," Mr. Vanburen said, that when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted the people intended to prohibit for all time the sale of liquor for beverage purposes, but there is reason to doubt that the people intended or at least fully understood that the law for its enforcement would be carried to the extremes which Congress deemed necessary to include in the national prohibition act.

"Consequently, when the people realized (and they are just beginning to realize) that the practice of medicine, pharmacy, chemistry and even religion were affected, surprise and consternation prevailed which in many sections, have given way to resentment and indignation."

Resented Even by Drys
The influence of this legislation and the regulation and control of the traffic as exercised by the Commissioner has penetrated into legitimate industry to such an extent that business conditions are intolerable. From all over the country professional and business men, ardent supporters of prohibition against beverage liquors, generous contributors to the cause and among the dryest of the drys, are raising their voices in vigorous protest against the encroachment upon rights guaranteed in the pursuit of lawful occupations.

"Liquor as defined by Congress includes not only alcohol, whisky, wine and beer, but also all other 'liquids or compounds whether medicinal, proprietary, patented or not and by whatever name called, containing one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume which are fit for use for beverage purposes.' One can readily see that when such liquors are prohibited for beverage purposes and the manufacture, purchase, sale, transportation and possession thereof for non-beverage or legitimate purposes are subjected to the drastic regulations and control of the government, the problem is a very serious one."

"If the good people who have been enjoying the benefits of state prohibition for many years and the so-called drys, whoever they may be, could realize and appreciate the many difficulties encountered with those who are endeavoring to supply such articles as alcohol, medicines, perfumes, toilet articles, flavoring extracts and like products for legitimate purposes, be they manufacturers, doctors, chemists, proprietors or druggists, they would not allow their spokesmen to be too insistent in their demands or suffer their Congressmen to be apprehensive of the folks 'back home.'"

Restricting Physicians
"There is a bill now being rushed through Congress which further restricts the physician in the practice of his profession and clothes the Commissioner with the responsibility of limiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous and vinous liquors to such quantities as he may believe sufficient for non-beverage purposes. In this connection the drys who are in the should be kept in mind, and though the Commissioner were endowed with the powers of the ancient prophets it would be utterly impossible for him to anticipate such needs."

"I cannot believe that this country is given over to lawlessness and crime. The many problems of prohibition must be solved by chemists, doctors, druggists and other merchants with the hearty cooperation of all law-abiding citizens. The original law is amply sufficient to safeguard the situation, if properly enforced, but care must be so taken that the honest business and professional man is not treated as a potential bootlegger."

"The act provides swift and certain measures against those who disobey and the denial of all privileges. I have always been a prohibitionist and always will be, but I have never touched a drop of liquor in my life and have little sympathy with those who become victims to the habit. I have been with this cause now since prohibition was born and have given it the best that was in me at no small sacrifice. If it is to succeed—and all good citizens are pledged to its success under the Constitution—the respect for the law must be maintained at any cost, and this cannot be accomplished by the further curtailment of personal liberties and abusive and ruthless restrictions."

Situation Now Critical
"Mistakes have been made, but wonderful the selection of the law has been established in eighteen months."

"The same law which prohibits alcohol, the basis of all intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes, provides in no mistaken language that its legitimate non-beverage uses shall be encouraged and promoted. Those advocating more drastic rules loudly proclaim that they do not intend to encroach or disturb legitimate industry, but the law for the law's sake goes ahead just the same and does so."

The situation is critical and deserves the most careful consideration and study by all who believe that this government should not rest on its laurels and abuse of those principles upon which it was erected."

Mr. Van Buren's resignation has been freshened for several days, especially since the selection of the new prohibition commissioner, Colonel Roy Haynes. The reasons for his resignation are not officially stated, but it is understood he is not in entire sympathy with the strict enforcement contemplated by Colonel Haynes, who was strongly supported for appointment by the Anti-Saloon League. Moreover, he is a holdover from the last Administration, and it has been the understanding that this Administration would name a Republican for the place, and Mr. Van Buren, if he did not resign, would be dropped sooner or later.

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Broadway at Ninth Street, New York
Business Hours—9 to 5.
Telephone Stuyvesant 4700

After Much Thought and Observation

to some of us it, seems plain that many parents do not properly value or treat wisely their fast-growing children. Quite a large percentage of the children are little men and little women with good thoughts of their own which need encouragement.

It will not hurt the boys to split wood or run errands, nor harm the girls to wash dishes or sweep the floor.

But to add to their duty of learning their public school lessons for the next day, the running of errands, the bringing up of coal from the cellar, and keeping them constantly on the go at something, with no time to play, seems a hardship. It seems like what a mother told her little daughter, "If you don't look out, I will wipe up the floor with you."

A horse or a dog likes a pat on the back.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

June 27, 1921.

THIS photograph was taken at Chantilly, when the Prix de Diane was run, on June 5th.

The large assemblage of beautifully gowned women made it a brilliant occasion. Among the photographs just received was the one reproduced above, which shows a frock of an exquisite French foulard crepe which we are now featuring in

Coin de Paris

It is a further coincidence that our model has the same silhouette and is just as exquisitely simple.

This dress is \$150.

We shall be glad to show you the photographs and to reproduce the models at conservative prices.

Coin de Paris, Fourth floor, Old Building.

GARDEN FURNITURE

Bought direct. Very reasonably priced.

Marbles from Italy

Benches, \$35 to \$55.

—with back, \$130 to \$325.

Urns, \$40 to \$45.

Bird baths, \$39 to \$165.

Fountains, \$300 to \$375.

Tables, \$60 to \$67.50.

Goat urns, \$200 to \$250 pair.

Lions, \$375 pair.

Sun dial pedestals, \$37.50 each.

Artérete pieces and pieces made by disabled soldiers out of Soldier cement.

Bird baths, \$23.75 to \$35.

Tables, \$55 to \$154.

Fountains, \$150 to \$200.

Wall fountains, \$29 to \$250.

Pedestals, \$8.75 to \$29.

Jars, \$4.25 to \$35.

Urns, \$16 to \$35.

Window boxes, \$10 to \$21.50.

Sun dials and pedestals, \$42.50 to \$50.

Bench with back, \$87.50.

Gazing globe pedestal, \$20.

Gazing Globes

6 to 18 in., \$5 to \$36.

Seventh Gallery, New Bldg.

Individual Lamps

Designed by a member of the Wanamaker organization who tired of sameness.

Here's a lamp that will light up the library with something more than the glow that comes from the electric current.

Another was made for the hall. Another for the nursery. One for the sun room.

A pair of lamps are for a woman's sitting room or boudoir. And another lamp is for a bedroom.

There are two floor lamps—one for the drawing room, one for the dining room.

Oriental and Italian pottery, mahogany, and iron with an antique finish, are used for the bases of the lamps; upholstery, taffeta, chiffon, organdie and gingham for the shades, which are trimmed with French ribbons.

Lamps to order

We shall be pleased to execute orders for lamps intended to express some idea or individuality of the owner.

Second Gallery, New Building.

We have just learned that—

—during the last voyage Eastward of the R. M. S. Olympic, eight of the best-dressed young women on board wore our

"MIMI—the little frock with the ribbon"